

# THE Organized FARMER

# THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

By Ed Nelson

The annual conventions of the F.U.A. and A.F.A. decided to present a case for a central selling agency for Alberta hogs. Livestock people in and out of the organizations, have expressed more and more concern over the continual decrease in the number of hogs going through the public market, the only place we have to establish a real price.

It has been a long time since the members of these organizations first raised the question of marketing boards as a means of realizing a stronger market place in the interests of producers. Much discussion has taken place since and producers in Ontario have tried the system for nearly 20 years. The feeling was that Alberta farmers now had a right to express their wishes in a concrete form by voting in a plebiscite.

## C.I.S. ELECTS DIRECTORS

Shareholders at the first annual meeting of CIS Ltd. (Co-operative Insurance Services), in Regina, March 4th, elected G. Viereck, Prince Rupert, B.C.; R. L. Simpson Vancouver; Nelson Malm, Vauxhall, Alberta; J. R. Love, D. G. Tullis, Saskatoon; C. W. Gibbings, Regina; D. E. Harding, Winnipeg; H. A. Woodward, Winnipeg; L. A. Laonde, Brockville; A. B. McCutcheon, Dunalk, Ont.; R. H. Miner, Moncton and Martin Legere, Caraquet, N.B., to the Board of Directors.

CIS Ltd. is the parent company which controls and provides management services for Co-operative Life Insurance and Co-operative Fire and Casualty Companies. Members of the Board of Directors of CIS Ltd. also serve on the Boards of Co-op Life and Co-op Fire and Casualty.

Shareholders in CIS Ltd. consist of major co-operatives and federations of credit unions in the six regions of Canada where the Company operates. CIS Ltd. was set up to ensure that control of the Co-operative Insurance Companies will remain in the hands of Canadian co-operatives and credit unions.

## F.U.A. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

# On Your Behalf

February was a short month in terms of days, but not in the amount of work to be done.

Since becoming president, the biggest problem I have had has been to find the days required to do what is necessary. Generally speaking, there appears to be an upshoot in the amount of activity that normally is carried on by the locals at this time. I will endeavor to report to you on the activities of the past month.

It was a very pleasant experience to address the enthusiastic participants of the membership tour. Since their return, I have had excellent reports on the profitable visit, and especially on the tremendous effort by our tour leader Mr. Dick Page. No doubt the people participating will be called upon by the locals to give a report. To those who earned the trip, we hope it was a rewarding experience.

Local 243 of the United Packing House, Food and Allied Workers invited me to speak at their 20th Anniversary banquet. A most enjoyable evening was spent with the labour people. Certainly, their union has done a big job for their members, due to whole-hearted support by their membership.

Co-op Insurance Services reported the results of the auto and farm insurance pools. Our results, in the farm insurance pool are good and a dividend of 6.6 per cent will be allocated. How-

ever, our experience in the car insurance pool has not been as good.

Total earning from the car pool in 1963 was \$8,643.18. One half of that goes into a reserve fund leaving \$4,321.59 for allocation. This represents less than 1 per cent of the written premiums, so the FUA Insurance Committee decided that no allocation would be made this year, but that this amount be added on to next year's earnings.

We should not lose sight of the fact that dividends were declared in each of the first three years the pool was in operation. 1960, a 4 per cent return was made; in 1961, 7 per cent; in 1962, 5 per cent dividends were paid to policy holders.

The FUA Car Pool serves as a true reflection of accidents of all the participating members during the year.

Co-op Insurance is just completing plans for offering an income replacement policy, which would insure persons who become incapacitated through sickness or injury. This policy will be sold through the regular Co-op Insurance Agents. It will become available in mid-summer.

Friday February 14, at the Co-op Women's Guild annual meeting, Dr. Ralph Staples of the Co-op Union of Canada addressed the ladies gathering explaining

the purpose of "Co-ops Everywhere".

In campaign for funds, CO-EVER is attempting to raise \$120,000 for projects in 1964. CO-EVER is part of Canada's response to the Freedom From Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

In Canada, co-operation is not new to the Indians and Eskimos. A project that is to receive first priority will be the guidance that the twenty Eskimo Co-operatives in the Arctic need. Consideration is being given to develop self-reliant community enterprises which could assist many of our Indian people living on reservations today. At present, CO-EVER is planning to participate with, and assist the North West Territories Council in planning a program of Co-operative Development in the large part of Canada known as the Great Slave Lake area.

Co-ops Everywhere will also initiate its program in the British West Indies just as soon as funds are available.

Dr. Staples remarked that CO-EVER is working with Co-op Unions in the provinces of Canada in building the necessary support. He stressed the importance that Women's Guilds and youth organizations have. He said they will find a special part to play.

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hog" donated to the cause will help.

What has this to do with "freedom?" Let me try to explain. There are two kinds of freedom, one which says you must go along, day by day, doing what comes naturally, and providing the fodder for the mill of those who have a nice thing going for them. The other suggests that people take a hand in deciding their destiny by taking the necessary actions to guarantee a place for each in the scheme of things. 30,000 hog producers in Alberta can lose the right and their freedom, by taking for granted the "Cry Wolf" tactics of those who want to retain their special little advantages.

On Friday, February 28, in the Lacombe Livestock Pavilion, I was exposed to the type of attack these people are prepared to use to retain their position. To get the picture—First the Spruceville local of the F.U.A. called the meeting and invited Mr. Chas. Kennedy, manager of Calgary Stock Yards, myself and Stan Berg to address the meeting, in that order. An indication of the interest in the discussion was the fact that between 300-400 people attended.

Mr. Kennedy gave a good outline of the services provided by the Dominion livestock yards and decried the fact that less than 7% of Alberta's hogs were now going through these facilities. He

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## STARTLING STATEMENTS MADE AT LACOMBE HOG FORUM

The hog marketing board campaign is getting rough. Personal attacks on two of the active promoters of the marketing board concept by Stan Berg, vice-president of the Western Hog Producers Association, indicate that a new phase in the campaign has begun.

The attacks took place at a meeting Friday evening, February 28 in the Lacombe Livestock Pavilion. More than 400 people heard Mr. Berg refer to Ed Nelson and Bill Harper, both connected with the F.U.A., as hoping to benefit from the establishment of a hog marketing board in Alberta by obtaining high salaried jobs with the board.

"If it wasn't so serious, it would have been funny," said Ed Nelson later. Mr. Nelson is co-ordinating the Alberta farm organizations' drive for a hog marketing board. Bill Harper is the F.U.A. Radio Commentator. Mr. Berg remarked that he took strong exception to comments in press releases and broadcasts originating with the F.U.A.

The meeting was organized by the Spruceville F.U.A., in an effort to clear up the controversy surrounding the marketing board idea. A three-man panel, made up of Mr. Nelson, Mr. Berg, and Mr. Charles Kennedy, who is manager of the Calgary Public Stock Yards, was to outline present conditions in the Alberta livestock industry, especially the problems of marketing.

Mr. Kennedy spoke of the development of the terminal markets in Western Canada, and of the services they were now able to provide stockmen, in particular the competitive open market for their produce. He deplored the fact that only about seven per cent of all hogs sold went through the terminal markets. He pointed out that the prices paid for hogs are established through bids on a relatively small part of the total production.

### Market At Stake

"Small producers," said Mr. Nelson in his presentation, "may wake up some morning and find that they no longer have a market available to them. 1,000 hog producers marketing 2,500 hogs a piece in a year could produce one million more hogs per year than Alberta presently sells." Stated Mr. Nelson, "It would be ridiculous to assume that, while this is going on, the balance of producers,

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THE WINNERS: Shown being presented with the new Wheat Pool Trophy for their win in the first F.U.A. Provincial Curling Championship is the Art Cullen rink from Olds. Jack Parkes, (right) of the Edmonton Wheat Pool office, congratulates the skip as teammates (right to left) Loren Roemmele, Everett Ross and Norval Holmes look on. Each received a miniature trophy to take home. The big trophy will remain in the F.U.A. Head Office. Agriculture Minister Harry Strom threw out the first rock to officially open the playoff March 10.

## F.U.A. Provincial Champs Declared

Finals in the first annual Farmers' Union of Alberta Provincial Curling Championship were completed last Wednesday, March 11, at the Edmonton Sportex. The Art Cullen rink from Olds captured the Alberta Wheat Pool trophy, winning out over the George Borle foursome from St. Albert. Final score was 13-4.

Cullen was A event winner, coming through five games undefeated in the two-day, double knock-out competition. The trophy was presented to the winning rink by Mr. Jack Parkes of the Edmonton Office of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The winning rink, which consisted of the skip Art Cullen; third Loren Roemmele; 2nd, Everett Ross; and Lead Norval Holmes, represented District 10 F.U.A. won the right to enter the provincial final by taking the District 10 championship a week ago.

District 10 stretches from Red Deer south to Calgary, and east to Drumheller.

Eleven of the 14 districts had

## B. B. B. Says Medical Plan Misrepresented

The Better Business Bureau of Edmonton has received several reports that telephone solicitations are being made in the name of the Alberta Medical Plan inferring, and in some cases, actually stating, that the caller is a Government representative. Accident and Health insurance in Province is still being sold by private insurance firms. Householders receiving such calls should ascertain what company is contacting them. It is misrepresentation for any such solicitor to infer that he represents the government.



## FARMERS UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta.  
Phone: GA 4-0375  
After 5:00 p.m.: HU 9-6955

### The Organized Farmer

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### ON YOUR BEHALF

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#### Jr Camp Finances

I would like to mention a project undertaken by the most important segment of our organization, the Junior Section; the development of the Gold Eye Lake Camp.

This year, the Junior FUA annual meeting will kick off the camping season. This convention will be followed by the FU & CDA Teen Camps, Graduate Camp, FWUA Citizenship Camp, and FUA Family Camp.

With the building of a residence for the caretaker, a staff house, and few extra dormitories, the physical developments of the camp will have been completed.

The Juniors have undertaken a drive for funds to make completion possible. They can only be successful if we as seniors assist them whenever possible. I urge each and everyone of you to support the Junior Farmers' Union of Alberta Educational Fund.

Lest we forget — In our Juniors lies not only the future of agriculture, the success of farm organization, but in our younger people lies the destiny of Canada as a nation.

Leaders of farm and co-operative associations from the three prairie provinces met in Saskatoon on February 18. This meeting is held annually to discuss various matters and issues facing co-operatives and farm organizations and to endeavor to bring about closer co-operation.

L. L. Lloyd, president of Federated Co-operatives, in his welcoming address stated that the farm organizations are the backbone of many of our co-operatives and that the farm movement has given a great deal of support to the consumer movement.

The fertilizer plant undertaken jointly by Federated Co-op, Alberta Wheat Pool and Saskatchewan Wheat Pool will cost \$18,000,000. The demand for fertilizer is high as a result of an explosion in the market because of additional grain sales.

Consumption last year amounted to 280,000 tons, a 40 per cent increase over the year before. Consumption will double by 1967.

The site for the fertilizer plant is under careful study at the present time. Some of the considerations involved in selecting a location are the cost of power and gas, water supply, availability of transportation facilities with relation to incoming freight, and outgoing freight of the product to market.

The plant will be called Western Co-op Fertilizers Ltd. A capacity of 225,000 tons is ultimately expected from the plant. About 125,000 tons will be marketed the first year of operation.

Distribution of farm supplies was seriously considered by the group. It was stressed that wasteful duplication of distribution services is not desirable. A suggestion was made that the leaders of Co-ops engaged in farm supply distribution meet to discuss the establishment of a well co-ordinated program of distribution.

C.C.I.L. was pin-pointed as a co-operative with a well integrated distribution system, which would serve as an example when a program to meet the needs of the future is developed.

#### Marketing Boards

Progress on hog marketing boards was reported as very favorable in all three provinces. The annual meeting of Federated Co-operatives Ltd. supported the three farm unions in their campaign to introduce orderly marketing of hogs in all three of the provinces.

The positions of the three provinces are as follows:

**Alberta**—Plans for the educational program for the hog marketing board are progressing very favourably. Central Office is being swamped with requests for speakers to many locals, on the subject. In our planning, we hope to have at least one meeting in every county or sub-district in the province. Meetings for larger centres throughout the province will give wide coverage and participation for every district, culminating in five mass meetings held in the larger centres, probably Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Medicine Hat and Fairview. Very keen interest is developing in many of the hog producing areas. The plan is to hold a plebiscite in April.

**Saskatchewan**—Hog marketing plan has been presented to the government. Numerous workshops and meetings were held during January with very large attendance and good participation. A campaign fund of \$40,000 is expected, made up of personal contributions, and grants from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, SFU, and the Saskatchewan Government. The plebiscite will be held in Saskatchewan early in April.

**Manitoba**—Favourable meetings and study groups were held in both 1962 and 1963. The marketing plan is held up temporarily waiting for the results of the Shewman Report which was tabled in the Manitoba Legislature recently. Plans at present call for a plebiscite in April.

#### F.U.A. Hosts M.L.A.'s

Monday, February 25, the executive of the F.U.A. hosted the Members of the Legislative Assembly at a meeting and reception at the F.U.A. Building.

Main topics discussed were marketing board legislation, and the coloring of margarine.

The F.U.A. brief emphasized that marketing boards would increase the bargaining power of the individual producer, and secondly retain the production of hogs in the hands of the farmer, rather than the industry being taken over by a highly integrated system controlled by the chain store complexes.

In part, we said in the brief we believe it is part of government responsibility to create a climate whereby producers, if they desire, could set up a producer controlled marketing board. It seems unrealistic that people with so little interest in their affairs that they will not bother to vote, may be the determining factor in whether or not marketing boards become a reality. They may very well decide the fate of the hog producer.

It seems odd to me that in all our democratic decisions, these stringent voting regulations (which require 51 per cent in favor of all those eligible to vote, before the measure can pass) apply only to agricultural plebiscites. Are not farmers as responsible as the rest of society?

In discussing the coloring of margarine, your organization submitted that legislation permitting the coloring of margarine would only result in a decrease in butter sales.

It is significant that butter sales in the United States on a per capita basis dropped by six pounds during the 1940-1945 period when color restriction and taxes were being removed; yet total decline in butter consumption during a 50-year period 1910-1960 was only 10 pounds. In Alberta, the con-

### G.N.P. Rise Predicted

Canada's economy will rise by at least 4½ per cent this year, a nine-member panel of economists has said recently in Montreal. The forum, sponsored by the National Industrial Conference Board, a non-profit industrial research organization, forecasted that the gross national product, the total of all goods and services produced in Canada, would rise to nearly 45 billion dollars in 1964.

sumption of butter dropped 25 per cent in 1949 when margarine was introduced.

We cannot over-emphasize the importance of the dairy industry in Alberta.

Two-thirds of our farmers milk cows, and 56 per cent of our milk goes into the production of butter.

The industry contributes \$90 million annually to Albert's economy, while exports of butter from Alberta in 1961 exceeded 20 million pounds.

A large portion of our sub-marginal area is profitably utilized by the farmer keeping milk cows. The soil and water conservation, cropping, and pasture management measures necessary for the economic development of this type of land are an integral part of dairy farming.

In these areas, which our rural M.L.A.'s represent, the "cream cheque" has served to provide a better life for many low income families. If this source of income is decreased, serious social and economic problems will develop both in the farm sector of these areas, and in the small towns which depend on the farmer for their income.

The policy of the government in this province has been to encourage and assist in the development of local industry. We agree that this is in the best interests of the residents of this province, and we should therefore continue to encourage the "buying of Alberta made products."

Other topics raised in the discussion were crop insurance, unsatisfied judgment fund, and licensing of farm trailers.

All of the rural M.L.A.'s including some urban and ministers were present at the meeting. The ministers included Harry Strom of Agriculture, A. O. Aalborg of Education, and L. Halmrast of Welfare. The Speaker of the Legislature, Art Dickson also attended.

Discussions were of a high calibre. Many interesting questions were raised. M.L.A.'s showed keen interest in the problems outlined by the F.U.A. Several of the members have dropped in to the Central Office since, seeking additional information.

One point that I would like to make clear to our many locals: we have endeavored to present your views through your organization. It should not end here. You as electors in your locals possess the greatest strength, in that the M.L.A.'s are your hired men. Why not invite your man to your local meeting today and submit your requests? Only by working together at all levels of organization can we hope to achieve our ultimate goals.

Central Office staffers are still crying the blues. Our membership is down. Three members more from each local would put us over the top. Can we reach that happy situation? It is up to you!

In closing, permit me to ask you some questions. Has your local held a meeting to discuss marketing boards? Are your hog producers prepared to vote intelligently on the plan? Does your local have as many members now as it had last year?

Freshly baked bread or rolls should be taken out of the pans as soon as possible. This keeps moisture from condensing and spoiling the crispness of the crust. Set loaves of bread on cooling rack or across the edges of the baking pans to cool, taking care not to have them in a draft. Cold air blowing over hot cakes makes the crust crack.

### Lacombe Farm Forum

(Continued from Page 1)

at least 30,000 others, would still have a market available to them." Mr. Nelson claimed that the proposed hog marketing board would be worthwhile for two reasons: it would do a more efficient job of marketing, and because it would be owned and controlled by the hog producers, they would be able to maintain a place for themselves in the market place.

Sten Berg was the third speaker. He attacked the hog marketing board idea, saying it was based on false assumptions, had been proved impractical in Ontario, and that it is unnecessary in Alberta.

Mr. Berg claimed that the idea of "forcing" all market hogs through a central selling agency to assure their being sold on a competitive market is based on the "false assumption that the price the farmer receives will be raised." "This is apparently not correct," stated Mr. Berg. He quoted figures comparing 1963 average prices in Ontario and Alberta, saying that, because the difference between them (\$1.58 in Ontario's favour) was less than the freight differential, Ontario producers had lost "up to \$1.00 cwt."

Commenting on the statement by farm organization people that a marketing board would lower marketing costs by cutting down on needless duplication, Mr. Berg said that the board would have

the opposite effect. Once again he quoted a set of figures which he said proved that it actually cost 41 cents per hog for marketing in Ontario.

Presently, the Ontario Hog Marketing Board charges producers a flat 35 cents a head for marketing. In Alberta, marketing charges through the public stock yards have been quoted at 55 cents per hog.

As for claims by marketing board supporters that a board could take steps to provide a market information service which would provide guidance in production and delivery programs, Mr. Berg dismissed this idea as being unnecessary. He stated that producers already had such a service, in the form of the "blue book." This is the **Livestock Meat and Trade Report**, published by the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa.

In probably his most startling comment of the evening, Mr. Berg accused Ed Nelson, former F.U.A. president, and Bill Harper, F.U.A. Radio Commentator, of promoting marketing boards so that they might obtain soft, well paid jobs with the board after it was set up. He also inferred that the marketing board promoters had hired high priced "sociologists" to write their speeches for them.

At the climax of his speech, Mr. Berg showed the audience a series of slides purported to show damaged Ontario hog carcasses which he said resulted from mishandling that occurred because of bad board regulations. He also showed pictures of his party visiting the offices of the Ontario Marketing Board, and at a meeting of swine producers which he said gave him much of his ammunition to use against the establishment of hog marketing boards in Western Canada. He said the pictures were taken last year during a Western Hog Growers Association fact finding mission to Ontario.

### Remember . . .

District 14 — Convention

April 1 in Lethbridge.

District 13 — Convention

April 2 in Medicine Hat.

### THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE IMPLEMENTS LIMITED

### NOTICE RE "DISKER" To all farm machine dealers

In February 1950, four years after putting the "Disker" on the market and giving it its name, C.C.I.L. secured Canadian trade mark No. NS 135/34506 on the name "Disker."

Several major farm machine companies have, in past years, used the word "Disker" in advertising their machines patterned on the "Disker." But, when threatened with legal action, each stopped using the word.

However, many farm machine dealers are in the habit of using the word "Disker" or "Discer" to describe, in their advertising, their company's machine of this type.

This is to inform everyone concerned that any person or company using the word "Disker," or any phonetical equivalent of the word, in advertising any machine other than the C.C.I.L. "Disker" will be liable to prosecution.

### NOTICE TO FARMERS

There are many light One-Ways  
but there is only one

### "DISKER"

It is manufactured in the farmers' own  
factory for western farmers.

FIRST AND STILL THE BEST



## Co-operatives Everywhere

NEEDS \$120,000 TO DEVELOP  
ESKIMO, INDIAN CO-OPERATIVES

OTTAWA—The Canadian co-operative movement has launched a campaign to raise \$120,000 for the development of co-operatives in the West Indies and in Eskimo and Indian communities in Canada. The drive for funds will be conducted March 7-17, when members of local co-operatives will be invited to contribute \$5 each to Co-operatives Everywhere, the Co-operative Union of Canada's program of assistance to developing areas.

The CUC initiated its aid program last summer when Fred Lueder, store manager at La Ronge, Sask., and H. P. Aitchison of United Co-operatives of Ontario, were sent north to establish retail stores at George River, Quebec, and Whale Cove, on western Hudson Bay. Earlier in the year a CUC representative had attended the first conference of Arctic co-operatives in Forbisher Bay, and promised that the CUC would send representatives to the North

to conduct a program of co-operative education and promotion.

It is now clear that co-operatives can make a big contribution to economic development of the North, but more important will be the development of the Eskimos themselves. They are displaying a deep interest in the "self-help" idea and are anxious to have their own consumer purchasing, production and credit co-operatives.

But they are lacking in know-how. Co-Ever plans to meet this need, not only among the Eskimos and Indians but also, and at a later date, in the smaller islands of the West Indies where there is a deep interest in the co-operative way of solving social and economic problems.

## DRA Initiative

The initiative for forming co-operatives in the North was taken by officers of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, who saw in the self-help idea a solution to some of the economic and social problems affecting the Eskimo people.

Owning and operating their own business is a completely new experience for the Eskimos. Co-operatives have introduced them to the principle of democracy, exercised through free election. They have learned to accept responsibility, act on boards of directors, discuss problems and plans, and make decisions. Leadership is being developed and the Eskimos' innate spirit of self-reliance is being given new opportunities for expression.

In some places, however, most of the adult Eskimos have had no formal education, and though they recognize the value and importance of co-operation, they need technical and educational guid-

'WE NEED HELP'  
-ESKIMOS' APPEAL

"We need help! Somebody write it down on a piece of paper, so nobody forgets us."

This earnest plea was made by Pauloosie Napartuk, delegate from Great Whale River Co-operative, at the first conference of Arctic

co-operatives in Forbisher Bay 12 months ago.

"We have people who can carve and people who can make things, and fishermen, and also we can build boats," Napartuk continued. "We don't understand what we should start on. No one has come to tell us more about the co-operative since two winters and one summer, and we are tired waiting."

Noah Angnutak from the Fort Chimo co-operative also requested assistance from "the big co-ops in the south."

"The people of Chimo wish to have a store," he said. "If I can't get an answer now, I would like an answer soon for my people."

The "big co-ops in the south", as well as those that are not so big are now planning to do something about these and similar requests from Eskimo communities in the Arctic. Through Co-operatives Everywhere they have already given guidance and technical advice to some of the Eskimo co-operatives. This program is to be expanded.

## \$5 Per Family

To finance the project, members of co-operatives throughout Canada are being invited to contribute \$5 per family to Co-operatives Everywhere; \$120,000 will be needed to carry out Co-Ever projects in 1964. Members are being asked to make their contributions through their local co-operative during the period March 7 to 17.

Co-operative Union of Canada president R. S. Staples has pointed out that the degree of success achieved by Co-Ever will be in direct proportion to the extent that members of co-operatives across Canada involved themselves in the program.

"This is not something that can be left to someone else," said Mr. Staples. "Each of us should help when it is so easy to do so. For \$5—only 10 cents a week—each member can play a part in bringing a great new way of life to Canadian Eskimos and Indians and to the people of the West Indies. Co-operatives Everywhere is a practical demonstration of our interest in the welfare of some of our neighbors who, it so happens, live farther away than just down the road."

Contributions to Co-operatives Everywhere will be used solely to give assistance and guidance in establishing co-operatives. Existing co-operatives in the far North will also receive attention.

portunity to enter the teaching profession, ask yourself these questions:

1. Do I like to be with and help people?
2. Do I possess above-average intelligence?
3. Do I like to read and study?
4. Do I like working with ideas?
5. Am I often the leader in group activities?
6. Do I have patience and understanding of others?
7. Do I have good physical and mental health?
8. Do I like making and carrying out my own plan of work?
9. Do I have a good sense of humor?
10. Can I accept criticism and use it for personal improvement?

If the answer is "Yes" to most of the above questions, you will probably find the teaching profession a rewarding and stimulating one.

## UNIVERSITY COUNSELLING SERVICES

Prospective students who wish to avail themselves of the University Counselling Services may do so. Inquiries should be addressed to Student Counselling Services, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Send inquiries about the Teacher Education Program for Adults to the Dean, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

## THE TIME IS NOW

Co-operative people are not those who just wait for others to act.

Co-operative people help each other by working together—and together we can do great things.

Here, in Co-operatives Everywhere, is our opportunity to help with another big job.

Will you hand your \$5 to your co-operative during those important days in March?

— R. S. Staples

ance if their co-operatives are to grow and prosper. One of the primary objectives of Co-operatives Everywhere is to provide this guidance.

A DNA officer visualizes a chain of co-operatives linking villages and settlements across 2000 miles of Arctic territory, from Ungava Bay in the east to the Beaufort Sea in the West.

The Canadian co-operative movement has a vital role to play in this long-range development program. Through Co-operatives Everywhere the work now being done so zealously by DNA can be supplemented and extended.

Participation in this work presents a real challenge to the co-operative movement in Canada. In a way it can be regarded as a test of conviction and sincerity of his willingness to help a neighbor who has yet to share and experience the benefits that a co-operative can bring to its members.

TRAINING PROGRAM  
FOR NEW TEACHERS

A special two-year teacher training program for adults with high school matriculation standing has been designed by the Faculty of Education of the University of Alberta.

The program, designed for mature men and women between the ages of 30 and 50 who wish to obtain certification to teach in either the elementary or secondary schools of Alberta, will begin with the 1964 Summer Session at the University.

Those men and women who wish to apply for admission to the program must do so on or before April 1, 1964. Application for admission demands that the prospective student: (1) Present proof of high school matriculation acceptable for entrance to the University of Alberta, and (2) Arrange for a personal interview with Prof. W. Pilkington, Assistant to the Dean, before the final date of registration of new Students, April 30 1964.

Following acceptance of registration, the student will be required to register in the first course of the program, English 210, which is to be taken at the 1964 Summer Session (July 2 to August 14). Students with post-high school credits may receive advance standing. For further details see page 17 of the Faculty of Education Calendar.

## COST OF PROGRAM

It will cost students \$80 for the 1964 Summer Session course, and each of the two winter sessions will cost \$300. Summer School residence fees are \$150 for a single room, and \$140 for a double. Students will make their own arrangements for Winter Session accommodation.

The program of study, besides the English 210 course this summer, includes Educational Foundations, Educational Administration, Education Psychology, Ap-

proved Art or Science option, and one course from the student's major field of study during the 1964-65 Winter Session. During the next Winter Session, 1965-66, the students will undertake the work needed for specialization and teacher certification.

If the Student chooses the elementary route (for teaching Grades 1 to 6), he or she will study Curriculum and Instruction, Courses in Social Studies, Science, Art, Music, Reading, Language, Physical Education, and Mathematics, Student Teaching, and a Major.

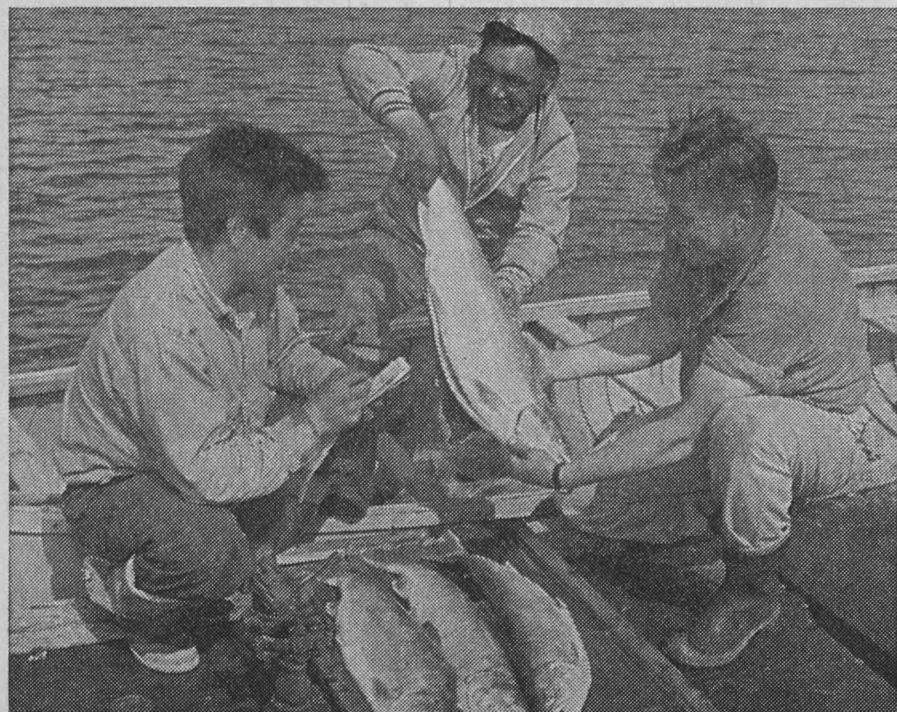
If the secondary route is chosen (for teaching a subject area field in Grades 7 to 12), the student will take Curriculum and Instruction in Subject Area Specialization, Student Teaching, Approved Social Science or History course, Major, Major or Arts or Science Option. Students who wish to do so may take one of the 1965-66 Winter Session courses during the 1965 Summer Session.

Major fields of study are Early Childhood Education, English, French, German, Latin, Other Foreign Languages, Social Studies, Mathematics, Biological or Physical Sciences, Art, Drama, Music, Household Economics, Business, and Physical Education.

## SHOULD I TEACH

Similar programs are available to holders of approved degrees.

If you are considering this op-



Eskimo fishermen are paid on a poundage basis, and an exceptionally good fisherman can earn as much as \$300 a week during the short fishing season. Arctic char grow up to 25 pounds and average about seven pounds. Here a Northern Affairs projects officer assists members of the Fort Chimo Eskimo Co-operative Fishery.

GIVE  
A HOG  
FOR  
FREEDOM

Nothing worth while ever comes cheap! Money is needed by your Hog Committee to pay expenses, and costs of reaching 30,000 or more hog producers in Alberta, with the marketing board message. The Hog Committee's message is simple:

"A hog marketing board is the best alternative to the present marketing situation, and it can keep the market place open to those who want to produce hogs in the future."

IF YOU AGREE with the marketing board principle, make a donation to the

**Hog Marketing Board Fund,**  
c/o Farmers' Union of Alberta  
9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton

If you can, give the proceeds from a hog to preserve your freedom to market your produce.



**If You Can Find  
A Better  
Cultivator Shovel  
At A Lower Price  
Than The  
C.C.I.L. Shovel  
Buy It.**

**C.C.I.L. Prices Have Been  
Cut. Quality and Long  
Wear Is The Same And  
C.C.I.L. Shovels Are  
Made In The  
FARMERS' OWN  
FACTORY**

## THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 1)

indicated considerable concern for what might happen to our method of pricing hogs if this trend continued but was unwilling to advocate any form of "compulsion" to correct the situation.

In my turn I presented what I considered a practical outline of the procedure we might use to insure the maximum use of the public market for pricing our hogs. In doing so, I pointed out the historic failure of many people, making individual decisions, to ever develop concerted action long enough to have conclusive results. I pointed out that a Board would use legislative power to eliminate the market channels presently being used to by-pass the public market. In doing so, a board would change the method of delivering hogs to the market very little and in all likelihood 90% would not notice any change at all. If this was a loss of freedom, then these same people had the freedom to decide this, or any other issue.

If I was guilty of using any emotional approach, it would have to be my reference to the fact that 30,000 producers who now market less than 70 hogs each could easily lose their right to a market at all. One only needs to think how easy (and perhaps necessary) it can become for the processors to contract for all their needs with 800 or 1000 large producers. When that happens, as I am convinced it will, the many small producers will simply not have a market and can proceed to raise pigs for "pets."

Then it was Mr. Berg's turn, and please remember there was no provision for any rebuttal, except anything that might develop in a question period.

First, Mr. Berg made sure that the audience was properly impressed with his university degree

and memberships in various agricultural economic associations which was supposed to make him an authority on agricultural matters. Then he proceeded to inform the people that since I had issued a press release regretting the emotional appeals to freedom loving people and the statements of half truths and misrepresentations made by the people opposed to a board, that this proved that Bill Harper and I were angling for soft, cushy jobs when a board is established.

He went on to explain the terrific extravagance he found in the operation of the Ontario Hog Marketing Board and proved that it was costing Ontario farmers 41c per hog instead of the 35c presently charged. He didn't explain where the difference was derived from nor where the money came from to make grants to organizations, and "quality clubs," etc.

Neither did he explain why it was such a crime to pay qualified people for doing a job for farmers, nor where the money comes from to pay the people on the buying side, who, I suspect are getting more money than we ever give to the people we expect to look after our interests. He lamented the waste of the annual meetings held in Toronto with the high salaries paid to some 340 directors. Apparently he did not feel there was any need to report on activities and it would be more efficient for a few "executives" to run the business because the rank and file of members, without university degrees, would be too stupid in any case.

Well, that pretty well nailed our ideas, of more efficient methods of marketing, to the mast. Then he turned his guns on the losses in Ontario due to rough handling. This was documented with pictures to show hideous cuts and bruises on hog carcasses hanging in a plant somewhere in Ontario. This was compared to a beautiful line of nice, white, clean carcasses hanging in an Alberta plant. The fact that official reports from Ontario indicate less loss and damage now than in the past did not matter. He had the pictures to prove his point.

He used the operation of the Peace River Shipping Association as an ideal handling operation, both as to damage and shrink. He didn't explain where these people were going to disappear to in the event of a board operating here. I have never been able to understand why a board should be discredited because certain individuals are careless.

The crowning achievement of the whole evening came when Mr. Berg read off a set of figures showing that Ontario farmers were suffering losses of over seven million dollars a year from shrinkage losses, damaged carcasses and costly selling methods. These figures were based on the reported experiences of one or two farmers. Just how these losses are measured is not quite clear but some of it was due to a decrease in dressing percentage of some 10% by this one producer. Then of course we heard once again about the great numbers of dissatisfied people in Ontario. Apparently the only reason they allowed these horrors to continue was because some terrible ogre had his heels firmly planted on their necks and would not get off.

How did Mr. Berg get his information? Well he went to Ontario, (nobody else ever goes to Ontario) and he made an extensive survey of over 400 farmers. How could he survey so many in the time he had at his disposal? That was easy. He met 400 disgruntled, freedom fighting farmers, opposed to the Ontario board, meeting in one place to plan attacks on the board. I suppose it might have been possible to have found an equal number of equally fanatically minded supporters of the plan but this wasn't necessary. The first group gave him all the information he needed.

Then the most devastating blow of all. He showed us pictures to prove he and Mr. Perkins did visit the head office of the Ontario Hog

Marketing Board, in spite of the fact that the Ontario board claimed they had never been consulted by these men. He didn't say what they and Mr. Koehler, the manager, talked about besides the weather. He did show another picture of the staff at work and of the teletype machine which he said was quite impressive. What we didn't see, was a picture of the Ontario Hog Marketing Board, nor did he say anything about having talked to any of these men!

In spite of some very obvious things that were not said the presentation was very impressive except for one thing. Mr. Berg admitted quite frankly, that by-passing the public market was not good, but that he was not planning to do differently because it suited his purpose not to do so. Then he told the F.U.A. and Fed-

eration people to organize their own board and leave him free to go straight to the packers. "If this undermined the market for the small producers it was too bad," was quite apparent from his attitude. When we get an educated mind, are people no longer important?

Mr. Kennedy might have added that the private commission firms in Edmonton no longer offer hogs in the market and only use the price established by A.L.C. in their auction selling. He also failed to mention that one day recently the Calgary yards received 58 hogs which was insufficient to establish a price. Consequently no price was quoted that day and all hogs were held till next day for settlement.

Mr. Berg made a point of mentioning the heavy run of hogs sold by the Ontario Board on January

2 last year to show the spread of 4½c that developed in one day. What he didn't say was that this was nearly double the normal run in any day and that in spite of this situation, were able to sell all hogs delivered at an average price slightly higher than the opening sales in the morning. Only a relatively few hogs were sold for the low price and even this was not 4½c under the opening sale. Neither did he explain that the board, by quick action through radio, telephone, etc., were able to keep farmers from delivering more than half of normal delivery the next day. The result was a steady price, with no break.

How about it? Will you donate a hog for freedom?

Women make up 27 per cent of Canada's labour force.



## A STITCH IN TIME . . . . .

The U.F.A. Co-op is a growing organization: 165 more locals this year than last: all-time record highs in sales, patronage dividend payments and cash rebates. Yet almost every day some farm family—or group of them—asks for U.F.A. Co-ops services and facilities to be extended to their area. The U.F.A. Co-op studies each request carefully. Eventually, all Alberta farmers will have equal opportunity to to make full use of their co-operative.

But meanwhile — those of you who now have the facilities of the U.F.A. Farm Supply Centres and the services of the U.F.A. Co-op Maple Leaf Agencies at your disposal have a special responsibility. Your support of the U.F.A. Co-op is the "stitch in time" — which will help extend to your fellow farmers the economies of the co-operative method of buying petroleum and other farm supplies.



# UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA CO-OP

"Owned by farmers—controlled by farmers—  
and operated SOLELY for the benefit of farmers."

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